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CLASSIFICATION

TO Chief, SR
ATTN: []
FROM Chief of Base, Munich

DATE 5 March 1957

INFO: GDR, Germany

SUBJECT GENERAL Operational/REDWOOD/AGOUR
SPECIFIC Transmittal of Reports

1. Transmitted herewith are translations of the following two reports:
 - A. About the Byelorussian Committee, "EDVICH".
 - B. About Byelorussians and about Ludwig VOLKENS.
2. The aforementioned two reports were furnished to KGB by [] who has had those reports in his personal archival. According to [] he came into possession of these reports from V. DEDYANOV; he further speculates, based on the handwriting analysis, that the reports were prepared by a former STOGRITZ, Filip MOCCHALOV (AKTAKA STAHL) who immigrated to South America in 1951.
3. Both reports were evidently prepared on the basis of very subjective information received from a member of the R. COTRIGLI group. As best can be ascertained both reports date back to 1948. Although Attachment B is admittedly of marginal value, the Attachment A report does provide background information on several persons of current interest to us. Neither [] nor KGB is in any position to attempt evaluating the veracity of the contents of the latter report.

Approved: []

Attachments
As Indicated

Distribution

1 - SR w/Atts. A & B in draft
2 - S w/Atts. A & B []
2 - CCS w/Atts. A & B []
2 - IOB w/Atts. A & B in draft

FORM 51-28A

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SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3024
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2005

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REF ID: A

Attachment A to ED A-2547

Subject: About the Cyclorussian Committee "KANDYMOVICH":

1. The Committee was organized in Brest-Litovsk in July 1917. The members of the Committee in the preparation of a future government for Byelorussia. The main traits of the Committee's activities are one-party unity, dictatorship and chauvinism. This Committee, according to unverified sources, is reputedly the residence of the Polish Warshaw government.

Mostly Westerners entered the ranks of the Committee, without any election, by means of self-appointment. The most important members of the Committee are the following: J. KANDYMOVICH, Ivan STANKOVICH, Stanislav STANKOVICH, Evgeny KULIGOVICH-KULIGOVSKI and Semen ZABYSCHE-KANDYMOVICH.

2. Semen Ivanovich ZABYSCHE: His true name is KANDYMOVICH. In 1932 he was administrator of affairs in the Byelorussian Sovnarkom (T.N. Soviet National Council) and at the same time was a member of the Economic Council and the SDO (T.N. Soviet Trade i Economy). At that time the Sovnarkom chairman of BSSR was KOLODD and SAKARYAN was his deputy.

In 1921-27 KANDYMOVICH worked in the RSGR Berkomspros (T.N. National Committee for Rehabilitation) and when the KANDYMOVICH-BALITSKI, PRICHODKOV group (the "National Democrats of Byelorussia" case) was uncovered by the GPU, KANDYMOVICH took part in the destruction of this group.

The following were friends of KANDYMOVICH: A. VOLKOV - the second secretary of the Central Committee of the CP in Brest-Litovsk; V. KAMOVSKI - of the town committee of the CP and the agricultural unit (T.N. presumably the National Commissar of Brest-Litovsk); the chairman of the BSSR government unit, Iuz and Vorontsov, a stenographer, and others.

In 1934 at the session of the FSSR SHK (T.N. Secret Executive Komissarov), KANDYMOVICH accused the following of sabotage: N. JACKOVICH - the national commissar for agriculture (NARKOZ) for the BSSR and the following members of EKOZO (sic) M. KASYNOV, V. KANDATIKO, V. TITOV and S. CHUMAKOV. As a result of hearings which were held on sabotage within KANDYMOVICH most of the aforementioned were sentenced to 10 year prison terms.

KANDYMOVICH, as a party member, strongly supported the general line of the CP. During the course of the trials of the chairman of the BSSR Central Executive Committee, V. KULYAKOV, of the Sovnarkom chairman, V. KOLODD, of the comandant, KUDREVICH, and others, KANDYMOVICH remained untouched and unharmed.

During the German occupation of Byelorussia, in the years 1943-44, KANDYMOVICH worked in the Byelorussian Central Rada in Minsk of which time his activities appeared to may to be pro-fascist.

3. Nikolai AGRAPTECHIN: AGRAPTECHIN, age circa 45, pob village of Sichovitsi of the Molodachkov volost, Molodachkov (T.N. then a part of Poland).

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Attachment A to EOMA-25617
Page 2

He completed the local school. In 1920 he attended courses for Byelorussian teachers in Wilno. After graduating from the teacher's courses, he worked as a teacher for one year in the village of Lopukovychina of the Ulyanovsk raion. In 1922 he again returned to the (teacher's) courses in Wilno where he established contact with the underground Communist organization. At that time his father was the raizd administrative chief of Radashkov. At approximately the same time there was an adventurer-lawyer Pavel SLEZINSKI in Novogrudok who organized a meeting of western Byelorussians in Wilno during which a resolution was brought forward for their unification with Poland.

APRIL 1947 C.R./K
Nikolai Abramchik's brother, Gavriil, who lived in the border village of Sichovitsi, moved to Minsk (T.D. from Poland presumably) where he began to work for the GPU.

Nikolai Abramchik himself also frequently visited Minsk on missions for the Communists; from Minsk he brought propaganda material and he traveled to Minsk in order to transmit (agent) information for which he received dollars. He frequently crossed the USSR border (at the instructions of the GPU) in order to carry money across for which he received money. Officially, N. Abramchik continued to work at the Radashkov gymnasium where he organized the Komsomol.

At that time Yury Listopad, one of those who took part in the Slutsk uprising, arrived in the village of Sichovitsi where he became active in Byelorussian-nationalist activities. He was apprehended by the Poles and deported to the USSR. Listopad continued his activities in the USSR where he was then arrested by the GPU. He and his accomplice were tried and during this trial Gavriil Abramchik appeared as a witness for the prosecution. Listopad and his accomplices were deported to Siberia. After this, Gavriil Abramchik worked openly for the GPU in the town of Vilna under the pseudonym of Gavriil Suvorov. His wife worked as a typist for the GPU. A short while thereafter Gavriil obtained a responsible position in the transportation section of the GPU.

Nikolai Abramchik acquitted himself well in Komsomol activities for which he was rewarded with a trip to Moscow for the Komsomol conference; he returned from Moscow as an important official in the Komsomol of USSR. A short time thereafter he allegedly changed his ideology, became disillusioned with the activities of the All-Union Communist (Bolshevik) Party and severed his activities with the Komsomol. He then traveled to Prague where for the first time he utilized the assistance of the Communists (sic).

In Prague he devoted himself to work in the HNR (the Byelorussian National Republic) organization. In 1925 he attended a Byelorussian conference in Berlin during the course of which he praised highly the life in the USSR to LASHOVSKY, RAVIN and TSVIRKOVICH.

Abramchik then moved from Prague to Paris where he became acquainted with the organization, "Ukrainian Freedom—Ukrainskaya Volyn" and made every attempt to associate it with the Byelorussians.

After the outbreak of the Polish-German hostilities in 1939, N. ABRAAMOVICH was summoned to Berlin (by some German political circles). In Berlin he began to work on the publication, "Belorusian National", but because he was unqualified for such work was transferred into the Byelorussian self-help committee of Berlin. After a brief period of work with this committee, there soon appeared some misunderstanding between him and the committee concerning the committee funds and he again returned to Paris from where he returned to Prague.

In 1943 the chief organizer of the BMR, ZAKHAROV, died in Prague. Prior to his death he was desirous of transmitting his BMR archives to the Byelorussian postress, Larissa GENISH, but Irina SIVINSKAYA persuaded her not to accept the archives and rather to entrust them to N. ABRAAMOVICH. For his will, ZAKHAROV transferred the archives to Larissa GENISH and Nikolai ABRAAMOVICH; the latter, after receiving the appropriate documents authorizing him to be the safekeeper of the documents, declared himself to be the BMR President.

Larissa GENISH, after the capitulation of the Germans in 1945, returned to the USSR.

It was in that year that the "Kirivichi" began its development. Their thinker at that time was LUKA-KRYSHEVICH, who together with VLODKE and SVIETOVICH collaborated with the Polish NKVD.

With the assistance of the "Kirivichi", N. ABRAAMOVICH, as president of the BMR, moved to London in July 1947 and with the assistance of his minister, LUKA-KRYSHEVICH, established contact with the Polish emigre government in London. A conference was called which lasted circa a month during which a secret agreement was concluded relative to the unification of Western Byelorussia with Poland and N. ABRAAMOVICH was recognized as the conference as the P.R. president. A united anti-Polish front was created. The Polish government in London began to subsidize ABRAAMOVICH. An agreement was reached with General ANIWEWS whereby, in event of war, the Byelorussians would be under supreme command of the British and the officers in the Byelorussian units would be poles. The Polovodinskaya swamp was relinquished to Poland.

4. (Pn) TMI: He was a member of this Byelorussian group during the Soviet occupation of Western Byelorussia in 1939 and was responsible for organizing the Komsomol organization in the village of Uzerniki and actively participated in the destruction of churches, etc.

After the withdrawal of the Soviets in 1941, documents were found attesting that BUTAI worked for NKVD.

After the German capitulation, BUTAI directed the scout activities in the Osterhofen DP camp.

NOTE: The source of the above information was Yanko LAVISTOVICH who worked in the Byelorussian committee of the R. OSTROVSKI group. However, that

information contained in Paragraphs 1 and 2 above were received from Ludwig GOLUBEVS.

On the 8th, 9th, and 10th of May of this year, a conference of Byelorussian delegates was held in the area of Kit. A total of circa 40 delegates attended. At the conference, 17 individuals were designated into the executive committee to the head of which R. Golubev was selected (he lives in the English zone).

Ludwig GOLUBEVS was one of those selected to the committee and it was anticipated that he would be utilized for intelligence activities.

In mid-July information was received from individuals associated with the committee, that GOLUBEVS reported to them that he was employed by the American counter-intelligence and that his pseudonym was alleged to be "SIBIRIAKOV".

Group 1 came to know GOLUBEVS in early February 1948 and began to utilize him as a secret informer; however, literally after a month contact with him was severely restricted because of various suspicious. He received almost no money at all from "Group 1" but nonetheless he continued to send up to 4000 marks (prior to the reform) monthly. Within the last few months, "Group 1" has received no information whatsoever from him and have maintained contact only to control his activities.

Investigation is continuing.

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